NHRC's Direction on Bonded Labour

2446. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has recently urged Government to identify the sections where bonded labour is still existing and to take steps to eliminate the same;

(b) what is the extent of the bonded labour still obtaining in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to wipe out bonded labour from sectors where it is still being perpetrated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): (a) to (c) The Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission has addressed a letter on 29 August, 1995 to the Chief Ministers of States and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations urging them, *inter-alia*, to undertake a special survey in certain occupations to find out prevalence of bonded labour and take speedy and definite steps for their elimination.

(b) According to information received from the State Governments, a total number of 2,51,424 bonded labourers have been identified and released.

(c) The Government has been advising the State Governments from time to time to conduct periodic surveys through their existing agencies for identification of bonded labourers, to cause wide publicity to create awareness about the evils of bonded labour system to promptly look into compalints/newspaper reports about its existence and to ensure proper rehabilitation of bonded labourers. Vigilance Committees have been set up in almost every district/sub-division in the States from which incidence of bonded labour has been reported. State Governments have been advised to set up a State level Standing Committee on bonded labour under the Chairmanship of the Minister incharge to monitor, evaluate and coordinate, the activities of the District/Sub-Divisional level Vigilance committees. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been taken up since 1978-79 under which financial assistance is given to the State Governments on matching grant (50:50) basis for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

Process of Manufacturing Pyrazinamide

2447. SHRI SUDHIR RANJAN MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process for manufacture of Pyrazinamide, an anti-TB drug from DAMN, is heighly toxic and hazardous;

(b) whether it is a fact that the units manufacturing Pyrazinamide from DAMN have been asked to close down recenly by state pollution control boards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to ban the production of this drug?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) The information is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the House.

Measure to Check Deteriorating condition due to Lapse of TADA

2448. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Punjab Police Chief and senior police Officers from other States have emphasised that the efficiency of the police force in dealing with the terrorists has been severly undermined by the lapse of TADA;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that ISI of Pakistan was exploiting the situation caused by the lapse of TADA and

goading the subversives and terrorists to step up terrorist activities; and

(c) what remedial measures are being taken to ensure that the conditions do not deteriorate further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): (a) to (c): Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 was allowed to expire in May, 1995. However, keeping in view the reach, size and magnitude of terrorist violence in India and the aid, assistance and connivance from across the border to the anti national elements, the Government introduced the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1995 in the Rajya Sabha. Efforts are being made to reach on consensus.

Commission to LPG Dealers

2449. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the commission which an L.P.G. dealer receives per gas cylinder;

(b) what is the deposit takn from a customer per connection;

(c) whether this deposit goes to the company or it is kept with the dealer; and

(d) what are the sources of income of the dealer from the dealership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) The present rate of commission payable to the LPG dealers on 14.2. KG domestic cylinder is as under:

Slabe(I) Rs. 7.80/Cyl.
(0-3000 refil sales per month)

Slab (II) Rs. 6.95/Cyl.
(above 3000 refil sales per month)

(b) The present rate of security deposit for all new connections for supply of LPG (demestic-packed) is Rs. 900/ Cylinder and Rs. 100/- for a regulator. However, for North-Eastern Region the security deposit rate is Rs. 500/- for cylinder and Rs. 50/- for regulator.

(c) The security depost for LPG gas connection is held by the respective oil marketing compnay.

(d) Main source of income of an LPG dealer is commission on supply of LPG cylinder.

: Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 was allowed to expire in May, 1995. However, keeping in view the reach, size and magnitude of terrorist violence in India and the aid, assistance and connivance from across the border to the anti national elements, the Government introduced the Criminal Law Amendment bill, 1995 in the Rajya Sabha. Efforts are being made to reach on consensus.

सजा पूरी करने के बाद भी जेलों में सजा काट रहे कैदी

2450. **श्री मोहम्मद अफजल उर्फ भीम अफजल:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिनांक 31.12.1994 की क्या स्थिति के अनुसार देश भर में ऐसे कितने कैदी हैं, जिन्हें अपनी सजा पूरी करने के बावजूद भी रिहा नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) सजा पूरी होने के पश्चात् ये कैदी कितने दिनों से जेलों में हैं; और

(ग) उनको अब तक रिहा न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामलाल राही): (क) से (ग) संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची-II के अंतर्गत "जेल" राज्य का विषय है। कारावास की अवधि पूरी कर लेने के बाद भी रिहा न किए गए कैदियों के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखती है। कारावास की अवधि पूरी कर लेने के बाद भी रिहा न किए गए कैदियों के बारे में, केन्द्र सरकार कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखती है। कारावास की अवधि पूरी कर लेने के बाद भी रिहा न किए गए कैदियों के बारे में स्थिति की समीक्षा करना और उस पर उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने का कार्य प्राथमिक रूप से राज्य सरकारों का है।